

# Semi-Weekly Camden Journal.

VOLUME 2.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, AUGUST 22, 1851.

NUMBER 66

**THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED BY  
**THOMAS J. WARREN.**

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.**  
Is published at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, or Four Dollars if payment is delayed for six months, and Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

**THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.**  
Is published at Two Dollars if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if payment is delayed for six months, and Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one square (14 lines or less) in the semi-weekly, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

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Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

All communications by mail must be post-paid to ensure attention.

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BANK AGENT.

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**B. W. CHAMBERS,**  
Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,  
AND  
Buyer of Cotton and other Country Produce,  
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BANK AGENT,  
And Receiving and Forwarding Merchant  
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REFERENCES—W. E. Johnson, Esq. Maj. J. M. DeSaussure, T. J. Warren, Esq.

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And General Commission Merchant,  
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Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce, and prompt attention given to the forwarding of Goods, at the lowest rates.  
Aug. 26. 68

**JOS. B. KERSHAW,**  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,  
CAMDEN, S. C.  
Will attend the Courts of Kershaw, Sumter, Fairfield, Darlington and Lancaster Districts.

**W. H. R. WORKMAN,**  
Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Equity,  
CAMDEN, S. C.  
(Office nearly opposite A. Young's Book Store.)  
WILL ATTEND THE COURTS OF  
Darlington and Sumter Districts.  
Business entrusted to him will meet with prompt and careful attention. July 26.

**A. G. BASKIN,**  
Attorney at Law, and  
Solicitor in Equity,  
Office in Rear of Court House,  
CAMDEN, S. C.  
Will practice in the Courts of Kershaw and adjoining Districts.

**A. G. BASKIN,**  
MAGISTRATE,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

**JON. B. NICKLE.**  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,  
WINSBOROUGH, S. C.  
(Office in the rear of the Court House.)  
May 6. 35 4m

**C. S. WEST,**  
Attorney at Law.  
Office in Rear of the Court House, Camden, S. C.  
June 17 48 2ms

**R. J. OAKS,**  
Saddlery and Harness Manufacturer,  
Opposite Masonic Hall,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

**S. D. HALLFORD,**  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c.  
AND GENERAL AGENT,  
Camden, S. C.

**R. J. McCREIGHT,**  
COTTON GIN MAKER.  
Rutledge St., one door east of M. Drucker & Co.  
CAMDEN, S. C.

**THOMAS WILSON.**  
Fashionable Boot Maker,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

**WM. M. WATSON,**  
Fashionable Tailor,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

**Charles A. McDonald,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

**F. ROOT,**  
AUGURIONER.  
CAMDEN, S. C.

**RICE DULIN,**  
FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT  
CENTRAL WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
May 2. 35 tt

**Z. J. DEHAY,**  
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

**ROBERT LATTA'S**  
GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,  
CAMDEN, S. C.

**CHARLES A. PRICE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CAMDEN, S. C.  
WILL PRACTICE in Kershaw and the adjoining Districts.  
Feb. 4

**C. A. PRICE,**  
Magistrate.  
OFFICE AT THE COURT-HOUSE, CAMDEN, S. C.

**Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance.**

BY THE  
**Commercial Insurance Company,**  
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.  
CAPITAL, \$250,000, ALL PAID IN.  
OFFICE, NO. 1, BROAD-STREET.

PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM B. HERIOT.  
DIRECTORS,  
JAMES K. ROBINSON, HENRY T. STREET,  
GEO. A. TRENHOLM, WM. MCBURNEY,  
ROBERT CALDWELL, J. H. BRAWLEY,  
A. R. YAFF, T. L. WRAGG.

The subscriber having been appointed agent for this Company, is now prepared to receive Proposals for FIRE RISKS, and will effect Insurance on fair and liberal terms.  
WM. D. McDOWALL,  
Camden, S. C., May 5, 1851. 35

**COURTENAY & WIENGES,**  
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Opposite the Post Office.  
Agents for the best Green and Black Teas, and Patent Medicines.  
E. G. COURTENAY. G. W. WIENGES.

**Ladle's Dress Goods.**  
A Splendid assortment of Ladie's Dress Goods in a great variety of styles, will be sold at greatly reduced prices to close them out. Among them may be found some very rich and rare patterns.  
E. W. BONNEY.

**MANSION HOUSE.**  
CAMDEN, S. C.  
GARD.

THE undersigned has leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the travelling Public, for the liberal support which he has enjoyed since he has been opened, (four months) and has entered upon his duties for 1851, with renewed energy to endeavor to please all that may call upon him, both rich and poor. His House will be found one of the most desirable, situated, and best furnished Hotels in Camden. His servants also will be found respectful and attentive, and the table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

His Stables and Carriage Houses are roomy and always fully supplied with Provender, and an experienced Hostler. An Omnibus calls at the House every morning for passengers for the Railroad. Give me a call and test my motto.

As you find me,  
So recommend me.  
E. G. ROBINSON,  
Proprietor.  
Camden, February 7th, 1851. 11 if

**Darlington Hotel,**  
DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE.  
THE above House having been purchased and fitted up anew by JOHN DOTEY, is again opened for the accommodation of the Public. Strict attention to the wants and comforts of guests will be given, and no effort, calculated to merit the patronage of all who may favor the establishment with a visit, shall be spared.

All that the market and surrounding country afford will be found upon the table.

Comfortable rooms, for families or individuals, are prepared.

The Stables will be attended by careful and attentive hostlers.

Drivers can be well accommodated, as any number of horses and mules can be kept in the stables and lots expressly prepared for them.  
Nov. 1, 1850. 86 tf

**NEW STORE.**  
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an extensive stock of **GROCERIES**, at the stand formerly occupied by Joseph W. Doby, one door south of Campbell's Bakery, and opposite H. Levy & Son, where may be found all articles usually kept in the Grocery line, consisting in part of the following:

Fulton Market Beef  
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel in kits, for family use; Rio and Java Coffees; crushed and brown Sugars; New Orleans Molasses, (new crop) butter, wine and soda crackers; cheese, buckwheat, raisins, currants, almonds, English mustard, fiberts, pecan nuts, assorted pickles and preserves.

ALSO  
A few doz. old Port Wine, Heidsieck best Champagne, London Porter and Scotch Aie in pints, together a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Twine, all of which he offers low for cash.  
Jan. 1. S. E. CAPERS.

**NEW STORE.**  
THE subscriber is now opening a large assortment of **Groceries and Staple Goods**, in the Store lately occupied by William J. Gerald (south of the Bank of Camden,) which he will dispose of at Charleston prices for cash.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the stock, consisting in part, of the following, viz:

Leaf, Crushed, Ground and Granulated Sugars  
S. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans do  
New Orleans, Muscovado and Cuba Molasses  
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee  
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Black Teas  
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles  
No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, in Barrels, Half and Quarters  
Wine, Soda and Butter Biscuits and Cheese  
Soap and Starch, assorted  
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves  
Powder, Shot and Lead  
Hardware, Cutlery, Nails and Castings  
Paints, Linseed Oil, Sperm. Oil and Wine &c. &c.

ALSO  
Bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings  
Blankets, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks and Oznaburghs  
Together with a large assortment of  
Bagging, Rope and Twine.  
J. W. BRADLEY,  
Camden, S. C. Sept. 23.  
Cash paid for Cotton and other Produce.

**IF THOU HAST CRUSHED A FLOWER.**  
BY MRS. HEMANS.  
If thou hast crush'd a flower,  
The root may not be blighted;  
If thou hast quench'd a lamp,  
Once more it may be lighted;  
Once more it may be lighted;  
But on thy harp or on thy lute,  
The string which thou hast broken,  
Shall never in sweet sound again,  
Give to thy touch a token!

If thou hast loosed a bird  
Whose voice of song could cheer thee,  
Still, still he may be won,  
From the skies to warble near thee;  
But if upon 'th troubled sea  
Thou hast thrown a gem unheeded,  
Hope not that wind or wave will bring  
The treasure back when needed.

If thou hast bruised a vine,  
The summer's breath is healing,  
And its clusters yet may glow  
Through the leaves their bloom revealing;  
But if thou hast a cup o'erthrown  
With a bright draught filled—oh! never  
Shall earth give back that lavished wealth  
To cool thy parch'd lips' lever!

The heart is like that cup,  
If thou waste the love it bore thee;  
And like that jewel gone,  
Which the deep will not restore thee;  
And like that string of harp or lute  
Whoe'er the sweet sound is scattered—  
Gently, oh! gently touch the chords,  
So soon forever shattered.

**SEPARATE STATE SECESSION**  
PRACTICALLY DISCUSSED IN A  
SERIES OF ARTICLES.  
Published Originally in the Edgefield Advertiser,  
BY RUTLEDGE.

NO. VII.  
*Effects of Separate Secession on our Foreign Relations Generally.*

Much has been said of "outward-pressure" destroying the commerce, and endangering the slave institution of South Carolina in case of her independence. The question has been approached with too little regard to its practical bearing. How will our commerce be effected except by open war? Suppose the General Government should shut up all the United States ports against us—cut off our internal trade with the States—and, in legislative enactments, discriminate in favor of the Sea-Port Towns of our neighboring States: would all this seriously injure our commerce, while European ports shall be open to us? Could we not easily dispose of all our exports, and receive every commodity we may desire, in the Towns and Cities of Europe, or at places under the control of European powers? England, France, Holland, the West and East Indies, will supply us with everything we may wish, and the three former would be anxious to enlist a large portion or even the whole of our carrying trade. Would United States ships of war dare disturb the vessels of these countries in passing to and from our harbors? This would arouse the indignation of the civilized world. It would unite half of Europe in a war against the Federal Union. Let us expect no such folly. The practical wisdom of the day will be more considerate. Nothing of the sort could take place unless in a state of war. Should any nation, in the mere wantonness of power, insult or disturb us (a thing little likely to occur) we should have ample guaranty of protection in our own strength, and in the alliance we could at any time form with friendly powers, interested in preserving peace and comity between nations.

But to what does this argument tend? Does it not practically deny the ability of small States to exist without being perpetually harassed and devoured by the larger nations of the world? According to this notion, the role of civilized world would be that of savage nations—"the strongest arm of the strongest man" would be the controlling element of power. It would place small nations completely at the mercy of large ones, as the small fish of the sea are at the mercy of the large fish. This is to argue against the moral opinion of the world, which practically denies an overruling God, who controls the destinies of nations. It is the heartless creed of the infidel, who pretends to think everything governed by a blind senseless fate. It is seldom in the moral economy of the world, that injustice so monstrous is, for any length of time, allowed to predominate. In a civilized age such a state of things is morally impossible. Small nations have rights as well as large ones, and, under a kind Providence, can always maintain them while they pursue the paths of duty and honor.

While exclusion, therefore, from the trade of the United States would not injure our commerce, European nations would never allow the Federal Government in time of peace, to impose restrictions on our trade with the old world. As to any pressure upon our commerce by any European nation, we have, evidently, nothing to fear. The products of our State will always gain for us a favorable reception at any port in Europe.

It is equally difficult to see how the institution of slavery will be endangered by any foreign influence, when South Carolina has established her independence.

From what source is danger to come? certainly not from the States that immediately surround us; for they are as deeply interested in preserving the institution as ourselves. They would rather serve as a "thick wall to guard and defend us." Would European powers disturb us? Of all future events, this is the most

improbable. How could they, if they desired? Their incendiary documents could not reach us. In our commercial intercourse, we should have no dealing with the fanatics of Europe; and the distance is too great for them to exercise any influence over our public opinion.

But a state of facts is conjured up to give opportunity to Great Britain to intermeddle with our slavery. A war is supposed to break out between South Carolina and the General Government. We are imagined to be unfortunate enough to secure the aid of Great Britain. Is it in the bound of reason to suppose, that after assisting the State to defend her institutions against the fanaticism of the North, Great Britain would offer to free our slaves, or to reduce us to a dependent colony? If she did, what would be her prospect of success?—Would we not defend ourselves as stoutly against her, as we have done against the United States? But such terms would never be offered. There is no reason to suppose so. In much less enlightened times, England gave repeated assistance to the smaller European powers in their wars with larger nations; but we read of her making no such humiliating propositions. The idea is positively absurd. What benefit could Great Britain promise herself by such a scheme, if carried into effect? She certainly could not desire to free the slaves in South Carolina, without wishing to free them in the other States. But how could she lend her hand to this nefarious object? Would not the abolition of slavery at once put a stop to the culture of cotton in the United States?—What then would become of the many millions of British people who depend on cotton for employment and the means of subsistence? They would at once be driven to the point of starvation, and would raise such a tumult as to cause the English government to shake to its very centre. A total failure of the cotton crop in the United States would cause England an amount of misery and destitution, and a degree of popular outbreak, that would be terrific to contemplate. The English government, exercising any agency in the matter, could not survive six months. That government, how great soever might be the clamor of a small class of fanatics, could never be so infatuated as to attempt an object so utterly suicidal. Besides, the ghastly picture of ruin, presented by her West India possessions, stares her boldly in the eyes representing to her, more powerfully than language or argument, the disastrous effects of her former policy. The English nation, often bad at theorizing, but quick to learn from experience, has too much practical wisdom to again attempt a like ruinous course.

Under no circumstance can slavery in South Carolina be endangered by British influence; and if not by this, surely by the influence of no other European power. No! the unholy crusade against this institution, if it come at all, must come from the North. It can come from no other quarter. On that side is the certain danger. This is as clear as any moral proposition, resting on future probabilities, can be. In that direction, then, we should erect our bulwarks of defence.

Now, whether will slavery in South Carolina be safer against the machinations of the North, while the State is in or out of the Union?—There can be no doubt—while out of the Union! For first, by having control of the mails, we may easily exclude all incendiary documents &c; and by a proper system of police, fully justifiable in the eye of international law, we can shut out from our borders all suspicious and evil-disposed persons. Free from federal legislation, also, we need have no fears from legislative enactment, which is now so threatening. The Northern fanatic may then rave, print, publish, denounce, and pursue the dictates of his "higher law" to his heart's content; he will little disturb our quiet. How would it, indeed, be possible for Northern fanatics to endanger our institutions unless by actual inroads upon our soil? for as to fugitive slaves we could be in no worse condition than we are at present. Are they likely to wage a war of arms against us? How is the army to be raised and supported? and where is it to be sent? Could our neighboring States assist in raising such an army? or, if raised, could they suffer to march through their borders to abolish slavery in South Carolina? The overthrow of slavery with us, would be its overthrow with them. The army that could be mad enough to attempt the abolition of slavery here, would not have forbearance enough, in triumphantly returning, to spare the "damnable" institution in the other States. These States would have to surrender it likewise. Nothing less would satisfy the demoted folly of this hellish spirit. Would the other States, until they are prepared to give up slavery all together, allow such an army to pass through their borders? To suppose they would, is to impeach their intelligence and their spirit.

But there is little danger of hostile invasion by the fanatical North. The rabid spirit of *avarice* by which that people are governed, would restrain them from placing hostile feet upon our soil. It is well known, that in all this crusade against our institutions, they have been moved by no feelings of genuine philanthropy or religion, but a close, sordid selfishness, which has as yet never lost sight of the pocket. This is the Deity at whose shrine they worship, in all their denunciations upon our people, and in all their encroachments upon the South. It has been with them purely a question of power, a desire to control the operations of the government; to monopolize its honors and offices; to regulate the taxing power and the disbursements of the public revenue; in a word to screen themselves from the burthens of the Union, and to gather and appropriate the largest possible amount of money from the Southern people.

Let us exercise itself blindly, under the slow but gradual developments of despotic power,

this spirit will doubtless perpetrate the iniquitous villainy of freeing the slaves in the States, though to the pecuniary loss of the North; for "it is the characteristic of despotism to cut down the tree to get at the fruit;" but when the delusions of power are once dispelled by the call to arms—when the ways and means are to be devised, the men and money to be raised to carry out the fatal scheme at the point of the bayonet, the old spirit of *avarice*, true to its instincts, will shrink back in cowardly timidity from the threatening storm of war, brought to a dead "pause on the banks of the Rubicon." Under a government, in which the majority rules, the Northern horde rarely move in arms except to plunder and to rob. Subsistence or money—the prospect of some glorious *El Dorado* has prompted all their grand military expeditions.

What is there in the South to tempt their cupidity? We have no magnificent cities for them to sack—no public wealth to charm their covetous eye. Would they take our slaves? For what? To feed them? This they would certainly have to do, or make them feed themselves, and hence they would be slaves still. To transport them would require immense means, and they will not allow them to enter the free States. Can any one, for a moment, think that the Northern people, without any prospect of remuneration, without any hope of gain whatever, would incur the hazard and heavy expenses of so profitless an expedition? It is past all belief. So long as they are united with the other Southern States they would not attempt such a thing, for fear of driving off these States into a Southern Confederacy. Left to themselves they would not dream of it; for, deprived of the rich spoils of the South, they would be placed under the necessity of practising a little economy; of "husbanding their resources" to meet the taxes that would fall upon them, which they have been so little accustomed to bear, and on the least appearance of which they have always attempted to kick against the government.

This conclusion is almost manifest:

**SLAVERY, IN ANY STATE OUT OF THE UNION, HAS NOTHING TO FEAR FROM A NORTHERN ARMY, OR FROM NORTHERN FANATICAL AGITATION.**

The sole danger is while we are in the Union, so long as this Confederacy lasts, we will be perpetually beset by the snares and machinations of Northern abolitionism. Incendiary documents will be flooded among us, the seeds of discord and dissension will be rapidly sown among our people, by means of Federal gold and office; and soon a host of enemies will spring up in the very midst of us, that will more endanger our institutions than all our enemies from abroad. In this way, Northern fanaticism, under the triumphant career of an absolute, despotic government, will continue its aggressions, till, ripe for the last act of the political tragedy, it will overturn by Legislative enactment, to be enforced by the FEDERAL ARMY, the institution of slavery in the States. Then indeed will come the so much dreaded horrors of a civil war, in which our citizens will drink the blood of each other, and riot in all the excesses of anarchy and confusion. The only safeguard for slavery in the Southern States is a dissolution of this Confederacy. Let it then be dissolved,—if possible, by all the Southern States;—if not by all, by one State; and if needs be, let that State be SOUTH CAROLINA.

\*Montesquieu.

**ASSASSINATION IN NEWARK.**—On Monday evening the city of Newark, N. J. was the scene of a bloody tragedy, growing out of love, jealousy, and crime. Edwin Drum, an Irishman, 25 years of age had been paying attention to a young girl, named Margaret Garrity, a servant at the North Ward Hotel, and arrangements had been made for their marriage. It seems, however, that Drum had been deceiving this girl, and had seduced her, while he was engaged to another, to whom he was married on Sunday. The intelligence of his marriage nearly distracted the betrayed and deceived victim, and she vowed to have vengeance. She informed her fellow servants that she intended to kill him, and showed them a carving knife she had secured for that purpose. On Monday evening, as Drum and his bride were walking out, Margaret approached them, saying, "Now for it, Edwin," and plunged the carving knife into him to the depth of nine inches. The unfortunate man gave a shudder, walked on for a short distance, and suddenly fell dead. The murderer returned to her lodgings and informed her companions that she had killed Drum, and retired to bed as though nothing had happened. She soon after, however, got up, and gathering a few pieces of her clothing, rushed out of the house, saying she would drown herself. It appears that instead of drowning she fled to the house of a brother in Brooklyn. She has since voluntarily given herself up, and has been committed to prison to await the result of a trial. She is said to be very prepossessing in her appearance, and is about 19 years of age.—There seems to be much sympathy in her favor.

A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser communicates the following in relation to the circumstances under which the distracted woman committed the terrible deed:

I saw the girl repeatedly during the last week, and again about two hours before the commission of the fatal act. She was a pretty, bright-eyed, sprightly girl, her face bearing the impress of amiability rather than of any disposition to be a principal in a scene of death. Margaret had been the betrothed of the deceased for two years passed. During all this time she had looked forward to her union with one who had won her affections, and who had been reared up with her on the other side of